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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/828,596	04/21/2004	Ki-yeon Park	5649-1286	5520
20792	7590	04/11/2007	EXAMINER	
MYERS BIGEL SIBLEY & SAJOVEC			NADAV, ORI	
PO BOX 37428			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
RALEIGH, NC 27627			2811	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	04/11/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/828,596	PARK ET AL
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Ori Nadav	2811

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2007.

2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-69 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 7-10 and 16-69 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-6 and 11-15 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/21/04, 9/16/05.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION*****Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-6 and 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The claimed limitation of "a metal oxide having an oxygen content that is less than a stoichiometric amount", as recited in claim 1, is unclear as to what amount is the oxygen content of the metal oxide.

The claimed limitations of an oxygen-deficient metal oxide film and forming a metal oxide film on the oxygen-deficient metal oxide film, as recited in claim 1, is unclear because metal oxide film can be a dielectric layer or a conductive layer, and it is unclear as to what type of structure applicant refers.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6 and 11-15, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lim et al. (2003/0040196) in view of Termath (5,506,037) and Hayashi et al. (2004/0065877).

Lim et al. teach in figure 5C and related text a method of forming a metal thin film, comprising:

forming an oxygen-deficient metal oxide film 33 on a semiconductor substrate by atomic layer deposition (ALD, paragraph [0020]) using an organic metal compound as a first reactant (paragraph [0067]);

and

forming a metal oxide film 34 on the oxygen-deficient metal oxide film by ALD using the first reactant and a second reactant, wherein the second reactant comprises an oxidizing agent.

Lim et al. do not teach forming an oxygen-deficient metal oxide film comprises a metal oxide having an oxygen content that is less than a stoichiometric amount.

Termath teach forming an oxygen-deficient metal oxide film comprises a metal oxide having an oxygen content that is less than a stoichiometric amount (column 1, lines 25-41).

Hayashi et al. teach forming an oxygen-deficient metal oxide film comprises a metal oxide having an oxygen content that is less than a stoichiometric amount (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use an oxygen-deficient metal oxide film comprises a metal oxide having an oxygen content that is less than a stoichiometric amount in Lim et al.'s

device in order to improve the device characteristics. The combination is motivated by the teachings of Termath and Hayashi et al. who point out the advantages of using an oxygen-deficient metal oxide film comprises a metal oxide having an oxygen content that is less than a stoichiometric amount.

Regarding claims 2-3, 5, 12-13 and 15, Lim et al. teach the first reactant comprises an alkoxide-based metal oxide, wherein

the first reactant comprises a lanthanum-containing compound (claim 22),

wherein

- (a) feeding the first reactant onto the semiconductor substrate to form an adsorbed layer of the first reactant;
- (b) removing a byproduct of (a) by means of purge; and
- (c) optionally repeating (a) and (b) until the oxygen-deficient metal oxide film with a predetermined thickness is formed, and

annealing the oxygen-deficient metal oxide film, wherein the annealing is carried out after forming the oxygen-deficient metal oxide film or after forming the metal oxide film,

wherein the annealing is carried out under an atmosphere of a gas selected from the group consisting of O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, and O<sub>3</sub>, or combinations thereof, or under a vacuum atmosphere.

Regarding claims 4, 6, 11 and 14, Lim et al., do not explicitly state that the first reactant is selected from the group consisting of various tris or combinations thereof, the oxygen-deficient metal oxide film has a thickness in a range of about 5A to about 30A, wherein the method is carried out at a temperature in a range of about 200°C to about 350°C, and wherein the annealing is carried out at a temperature in a range of about 300°C to about 800°C.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a first reactant selected from the group consisting of various tris or combinations thereof, the oxygen-deficient metal oxide film has a thickness in a range of about 5A to about 30A, wherein the method is carried out at a temperature in a range of about 200°C to about 350°C, and wherein the annealing is carried out at a temperature in a range of about 300°C to about 800°C in prior art's device in order to form the device, as taught by prior art, using conventional processing temperatures, thicknesses and materials.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. References D-F are cited as being related to an oxygen-deficient metal oxide film comprises a metal oxide having an oxygen content that is less than a stoichiometric amount.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ori Nadav whose telephone number is 571-272-1660. The examiner can normally be reached between the hours of 7 AM to 4 PM (Eastern Standard Time) Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Elms can be reached on 571-272-1869. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



O.N.  
4/2/07

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